

ADVANCE IN TRUST STOCKS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF RATES.

St. Louis Republic.
Washington, July 25.—The benefits which the trusts will get from the new tariff bill are shown in the manner their stocks have advanced in price since the high rates were agreed upon. There has been an increase of over \$200,000,000 in the total market value of stocks of the leading combines, as follows:

TRUSTS.	Par. 100.	Price in April.	Price July 24.	Increase in Value.
American Cotton Oil	20,257,100	9 1-2	15	\$1,214,226
American Cotton Oil pfd.	10,128,500	52 1-4	66	1,427,804
Equitable Gas	4,000,000	180	202	3,200,000
Standard Oil	100,000,000	250	320	70,000,000
Mutual Gas	2,000,000	205	250	900,000
East River Gas	500,000	70	115	235,000
American Spirits Manufacturing Co.	26,491,200	9 1-4	14 1-2	1,324,560
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pfd.	6,602,800	26	34 7-8	53,302,560
American Sugar Refining Co.	37,500,000	100 1-8	144 1-4	13,125,000
American Sugar Refining Co. pfd.	37,500,000	100 1-4	115	4,875,000
American Tobacco Co.	17,500,000	67 1-2	81 5-8	2,508,000
American Tobacco Co. pfd.	11,335,000	100	110	1,135,500
Bay State Gas	1,500,000	7 3-4	13 3-8	90,000
Chicago Gas Co. eff. dpts.	24,885,800	73 1-4	98 1-2	6,241,450
Consolidated Gas Co.	35,430,000	126 1-2	169 1-2	11,691,919
General Electric Co.	30,400,000	28 5-8	33 1-2	1,523,000
National Lead Co.	14,905,400	21 7-8	35	1,937,702
National Lead Co. pfd.	14,904,000	88 3-8	103 3-4	2,235,000
Standard Rope and Twine	20,000,000	3 1-2	11 3-4	900,000
Tennessee Coal and Iron	20,000,000	17	31	2,800,000
United States Leather	62,221,500	6 1-4	9 5-8	1,866,657
United States Rubber, pfd.	61,621,000	50	63	8,010,847
United States Rubber Co.	19,400,500	10	25 1-4	2,910,075
United States Rubber Co. pfd.	20,196,000	52	76 1-8	4,839,084
Total Increase				\$200,030,000

BUTLER WEEKLY TIMES

J. D. ALLEN, Editor.

J. D. ALLEN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The WEEKLY TIMES, published every Thursday, will be sent to any address one year, postage paid, for \$1.00.

Senator Tillman's sugar trust resolution was defeated in the Senate.

The republican papers have discovered prosperity. But you have to go to Alaska to get it.

The newspapers say ex president Cleveland is again compelled to lose sleep guessing what it will be?

Jas. McGaughy, of Lawrence, Indiana, aged 94 years, is the oldest Mexican War veteran in the United States.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease has made up her mind to become a candidate for governor of Kansas. The old girl is getting on the right track now.

If the advance agent of prosperity was something more than a campaign figure of speech, let her come, the tariff bill has passed.

Hon. J. W. Farris, speaker of the house in the last State Legislature, is an avowed candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Missouri in 1900.

A freight train on the Omaha road was captured by tramps at Tekamah, Friday. The train was held all day and the mail train was unable to pass.

Congress adjourned at 9 o'clock Saturday night. By Monday morning most of the members of both houses had taken their departure for home.

The populist senators all but one talked against the tariff bill and then dodged the vote. It don't pay to be a coward, they ought to have voted one way or the other.

Up goes sugar. Domestic refined sugars have been advanced one tenth of a cent. The breakfast table of the poor man will show in a few days who pay the tariff.

The Dingley tariff bill is now a law and in time will tell the merits or demerits of high protection. Also whether the country will be more prosperous under a high tariff than a moderate tariff.

The labor organizations all over the country are pressing their objections at Washington City and with senators against the confirmation of Powderly as commissioner of emigration, on the ground that he has been repudiated by organized labor.

Sugar has advanced 53 cents on the 100 pounds in the past 60 days. That new tariff bill is either going to make the Republican spell-binders do some mighty tall lying in the next congressional campaign, or the Democrats shut up.

The coal operators have no legal right to talk arbitration. They ought to pay their men living wages, all they ask, and there would be nothing to arbitrate. Of all the inhuman corporations in the country the coal trust is the ring leader.

Activity should now take hold of the country. Further excuses for failure of prosperity to arrive will not be tolerated.

Gov. Drake, of Iowa, has dropped out of the race for a renomination. The party is down on him from some cause and a fight was being waged against him.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Rhode Island unanimously adopted a resolution that in case the resignation of President Andrews, of Brown University is accepted he be selected as the candidate of the party for United States Senator. President Andrews views publicly expressed on the silver question did not meet with the approbation of the board of trustees, and the resignation of the president rather than surrender his political rights followed.

Senator Mark Hanna, in speaking of the efforts to settle the coal miners' strike by arbitration, said: "I am in favor of any plan that will better the condition of the men; that is the main point of the situation. Their condition needs betterment, everybody knows, and I will give my hearty support and co-operation to any movement looking toward that end. Present methods are in many respects inadequate, uniformity is lacking, and that is something I have always advocated."

Bill Smith, nominated for postmaster at Sweet Springs, Mo., failed to "cut the mustard." Just as he reached to pluck the plum, Senator Vest interposed objections and the confirmation of G. "Bill" Smith, nominated for postmaster at Sweet Springs, was refused on the grounds of "senatorial courtesy." As it is an unwritten law of the senate to refuse to confirm postmasters at the homes of Senators where the latter consider them objectionable, "Bill" Smith will not hand out mail at Sweet Springs.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the reformer and protector of women, has prepared a memorial for congress which seeks to compel men to marry. She believes in making marriage compulsory and wants a law enacted to that effect. She suggests the establishment of national matrimonial bureaus throughout the country, and have all the marriageable men toe the mark. She has selected Jerry Simpson to present her memorial to congress at the next session. Mrs. Smith has struck the keynote, and her plan and suggestions will meet with the hearty approbation of all the girls. It beats women suffrage.

Speaker Reed announced the House committees Saturday. The Missouri members were assigned the following places: DeArmond, judiciary; Bland, coinage, weights and measures; Dockery, appropriations; Pearce, Indian Affairs; Champ Clark, Foreign Affairs; Benton, Indian Affairs; Bodine, Naval Affairs; Cochran, coinage; Joy, Interstate commerce; Cooney, Pacific railroads; Bartholdt, Public buildings; and also chairmanship of levees and improvements in the Mississippi river. The assignment of Judge DeArmond places him on the most important committee of the house.

The State school book commission sat down on the school book trust by rejecting all bids to supply the state with books. The bids of the trust were too high and the commission refused all offers. The greedy trusts are never satisfied without they get all.

A. A. Brown, of Cincinnati, is enlisting speakers for a great democratic camp meeting to be held on the fair grounds at Springfield, Ohio, to last through the week including September 15th. W. J. Bryan, is expected to be the chief attraction, and among the other speakers already secured Mr. Brown announces the engagement of senators J. K. Jones, Teller, Allen, Marion Butler; representatives H. F. Bartine and Francis Newlands, ex Governor Stone of Missouri, and Gen. Taylor of Tennessee.

Office seekers who have been hanging around Washington for the past two or three months in hopes that the president would do something for them in the closing hours of congress, veiled their faces in sadness Saturday as they took their departure for home. Of the disappointed, Missouri had her full share. It was anticipated that the president would send to the senate for confirmation during the closing hours a list of appointments for the state. Instead he sent only two postmasters for Missouri: Jefferson Swanger at Milan and Frank M. Wilson, postmaster at Cameron. The nomination of Peter VanMatre, postmaster at Warrensburg, was confirmed.

EXPECTS TO BE DEPOSED.

Czar Reed Rather Looks for a Democratic House Next Time.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—At the close of the long fight on the tariff bill the departing members of Congress entertain widely different views on its effect upon their political fortunes. Western members of both parties believe that the increased tax rate will insure a democratic House next year and this view is entertained by some of the Easterners.

Speaker Reed has his weather eye open on the future. He rather anticipates democratic victory next year. To day ex-Representative Hyde, before departing for his far off home in Washington, called to say good by to Mr. Reed. In the course of the conversation Mr. Hyde remarked: "I served in the Fifty-fourth Congress when you were Speaker, and the only regret I have is that I did not serve in a Congress when you were leader of the minority on the floor. I should have liked to see you a thorn in the side of a democratic majority."

"You need not feel very keenly about that," drawled the Speaker, for I should not be in the least surprised to be the leader of a minority in the Fifty-sixth Congress, if," added the Speaker, after a long pause, "I am still in the business."

Strikers Demand that Railroad Men Join Them.

Fairmont, W. Va., July 24.—President M. D. Ralchford left Fairmont this morning. Before going he said:

"I expect the locomotive engineers to respond when called on, financially and otherwise. Otherwise means that they should refuse to haul coal. I hope it will come to a point where the railroad men will have to show their hands."

"I expect the miners of the Fairmont district to quit work Monday. I am satisfied with the situation. At Tuesday's conference at Wheeling we must adopt drastic measures to win or all go down together. If the railroad men must be called, they must respond or forever hold their peace."

Wheat in Ohio Hurt.

Defiance, O., July 24.—Grave apprehensions are being felt by the farmers of this county over the condition of wheat which has already commenced to grow in the shocks as a result of the recent rains. Hardly had the wheat been cut and shocked in this section when a succession of heavy rains set in and did not stop until the entire crop had been thoroughly drenched in many fields.

The new sprouts can already be seen protruding from the sheaves of ripened grain. If the wet weather continues much longer it is feared the crop will be as complete a failure as was that of last year.

Penalty for Marrying a Negro.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 24.—In the Criminal court to-day Judge Culver sentenced Charles E. Butler and his negro wife, "Willie" Turner, to two years in the penitentiary for miscegenation. This is the first case in Buchanan county of a white man marrying a negro woman. The defendants declared their ignorance of the law.

PASSED THE SENATE.

Signed by M'Kinley--The Tariff Bill of 1897 Has Been Enacted Into a Law.

Two Populists and One Democrat Voted With Republicans.

Twenty-Nine Democrats and one Populist Registered their Votes Against It.

The President Affixed his Signature a Few Moments Later in the Capitol Building.

Washington, D. C., July 24.—The tariff bill has passed the senate. The vote was 40 to 30 against.

McEnery of Louisiana, voted with the republicans. Allen and Teller did not vote. Stewart voted for the bill. Butler and Hetfield, populists, were paired against the measure.

REPUBLICAN SPEAKER.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan, was the first republican senator to speak on the conference report. His speech was in connection with the lumber schedule. He said that the rate of duty on lumber were the lowest rates in the bill, being only from 15 to 18 per cent ad valorem and only 10 per cent on white pine at \$2 per 1,000 feet.

The consideration of the tariff conference report was continued and Mr. Morgan took the floor. He spoke of the tax on stocks and bonds as a just and honest tax, and proposed that its rejection by the republican party would break that party into dust and ashes.

He looked forward to the time when the people of the United States would rise in their majesty and compel congress to exercise its clear and full powers of legislation for the redemption of inequalities and enormous injustices of the tariff bill. Mr. Morgan spoke for an hour and then yielded the floor to Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, apologizing to him for having occupied so much time, but before Mr. Butler could address the chair, Mr. Stewart of Nevada did so.

The senate galleries were crowded and on the senate floor probably 150 members of the house were grouped while the roll was called.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

The vote was taken and resulted: Yeas 40, nays 30, as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hanbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillin, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Thurston, Warren, Wetmore, republicans, 37; Silverites—Jones of Nevada and Stewart, 2; Democrat, McEnery. Total, 40.

Nays—Democrats Bacon, Bate, Barry, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Gorman, Jones (Ark.), Lindsey, Mallard, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Murphy, Pacey, Pettus, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turpie, Turner, Vest, Walball, White—29; Populist Harris: total, 30.

Hanna voted "aye," but subsequently withdrew his vote when he found that Mr. Rawlins of Utah, with whom he was paired, was not present.

RESULT ANNOUNCED.

The announcement of the result by Vice President Hobart was greeted with a round of applause from the galleries which the vice-president endeavored vainly to suppress.

His declaration was in this form: "Conference report is adopted as House bill 379."

Other pairs were Chandler and Cannon, Cullom and Gray, Wolcott and George, Mantle and Keny, Wellington and McLaurin.

The senators unpaired, but not voting were Allen, Butler, Lyle, Hetfield, Pettigrew, Teller and Wilson.

Immediately after the result was announced, and before the excitement had subsided, a messenger was received from the president, and on motion of Mr. Allen, by a vote of 41 to 25, the senate proceeded to executive business.

Vice President Hobart signed the tariff bill at 3:40 and it was immediately taken to the white house by Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee for the president's signature. At 4:18 President McKinley signed the bill and it became a law.

The question of the day and hour when the new tariff law will go into operation, if signed by the president before 12 o'clock to-night, has been raised at the treasury department. A vessel laden with sugar has been sighted off the cape, and probably will enter the harbor at Philadelphia during the afternoon. Another vessel with a cargo of sugar is in Boston harbor and other vessels simi-

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E. D. KIPP, Cashier.

Under State Supervision.

Early loaded are expected to arrive during the day.

Custom officers on the Atlantic coast have been practically closed at noon on Saturdays. Secretary Gage, however, has decided to keep the office open to day until 4 o'clock, the usual hour for closing of other week days.

The McKinley tariff act went into effect by its own terms on October 6, five days after it received the president's signature. The Wilson bill became a law at 12 o'clock midnight, August 27, 1894, by reason of the lapse of the 10 days allowed the president by the constitution for the consideration of the bills passed by congress.

The matter has been well considered by the treasury officials, and it is very probable that they will hold that the new act went into effect at 12 o'clock last night. The president, however, hasten days in which to determine the question, and no action is likely to be taken before the last of next week, at the earliest.

CURRENCY.

The Message on Finance Sent to Congress.

Washington, D. C., July 24.—The President sent the following message to Congress this afternoon: To the Congress of the United States:

In my message convening the Congress in extraordinary session, I called attention to a single subject—that of providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expenses of the Government.

I believed that to be the most pressing subject for settlement then. The bill to provide the necessary revenues for the government has already passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, and awaits executive action.

Another question of very great importance is that of the establishment of our currency, and banking system on a better basis, which I commented upon in my inaugural address in the following words:

NEEDS REVISION.

"Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack nor its stability to doubt or dispute. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and imperil a safe balance in the Treasury."

Nothing was settled more clearly at the late national election than the determination upon the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nations of the world. The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur to its holder. The system which should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money just as good as it is now with less expense to the government and the people.

EARLY ACTION.

The sentiment of the country is strongly in favor of early action by Congress in this direction to revise our currency laws and remove them from partisan contention. A notable assembly of business men with delegates from 19 States and Territories was held at Indianapolis in January of this year.

The financial situation commanded their earnest attention, and after a two-days' session the convention recommended to Congress the appointment of a monetary commission. I commend this report to the consideration of Congress.

The authors of the report recommend a commission, "to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country in all relations and aspects and to make proper suggestions as to any evils found to exist and the remedies therefor."

This subject should receive the attention of Congress at its special session. It ought not to be postponed until the regular session.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

"I therefore urgently recommend

that a special commission be created, non-partisan in its character, to be composed of well informed citizens of different parties, who will command the confidence of Congress and the country because of their special fitness for the work, whose duty it shall be to make recommendations of whatever changes in our present banking and currency laws may be found necessary and expedient and to report their conclusions on or before the first day of November next, in order that the same may be transmitted by me to Congress for its consideration at its first regular session.

It is to be hoped that the report thus made will be so comprehensive and sound as to receive the support of all parties and the favorable action of Congress.

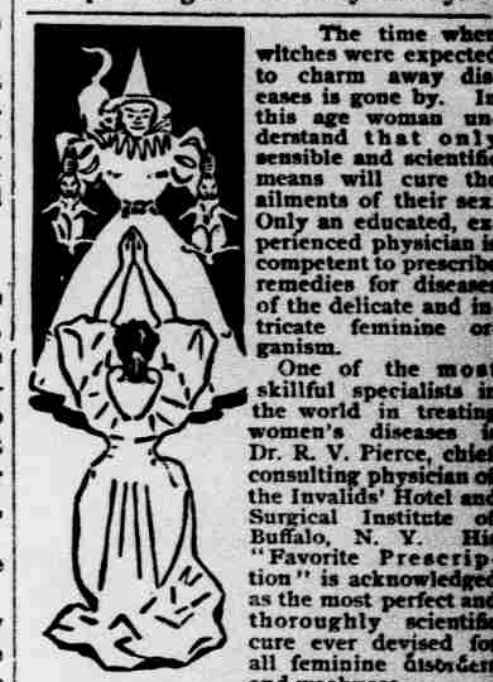
At all events, such a report can not fail to be of value to the Executive branch of the government, as well as to those charged with public legislation, and to greatly assist in the establishment of an improved system of finance.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY
Executive Mansion, July 24, 1897.

Tramps Fight.

Sicux City, Io., July 24.—Armed guards are patrolling railroad tracks at many points in this vicinity to day to keep tramps off trains. The crew of freight train No. 16 on the Omaha road arrived here last night after midnight with a report of a terrible time at Tekamah, Neb.

Early in the afternoon tramps seized the combination carrying the mails. Omaha sent a United States marshal who routed them. Two hundred then turned to freight No. 16, seized and delayed it many hours before the officers beat them off. The Milwaukee freight from Maillia arrived in possession of a gang of 50 tramps. Fights are likely to-day.



The time when witches were expected to charm away diseases is gone by. In this age woman understands that only a sensible and scientific means will cure the ailments of their sex. Only an educated, experienced physician is competent to prescribe remedies for diseases of the delicate and intricate feminine organism.

One of the most skillful specialists in the world in treating women's diseases is Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y. His "Favorite Prescription" is acknowledged as the most perfect and thoroughly scientific cure ever devised for women's diseases and weaknesses.

It reaches the inner source of trouble and cures naturally and completely; strengthening both the special organism and the general constitution. It is the only medicine of its kind devised by a regularly graduated skilled specialist in diseases of women. Any woman may consult Doctor Pierce either personally or by letter, and will receive sound professional advice, free of charge.

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page free book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," contains several chapters on women's diseases, physiology, and many valuable suggestions for home-treatment. It has over three hundred engravings and colored plates. It is a complete storehouse of practical wisdom. A strongly paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free on receipt of twenty-one cents in one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 65 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. A handsome cloth-bound copy costs ten cents extra, thirty-one cents in all.

Trustee's Sale
Whereas, Flora C. Callahan and her husband, H. P. Callahan, by their deed of trust dated July 22nd, 1896, and recorded in the recorder's office within and for Bates county, Missouri, in book 137, page 217, conveyed to the undersigned trustee, the following described real estate lying and being situate in said county of Bates and State of Missouri, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section one (1) township forty (40) of range twenty-nine (29) containing forty (40) acres more or less, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of one certain note fully described in said deed of trust; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the annual interest on said note, and the same is now past due and unpaid. Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and pursuant to the conditions of said deed of trust, I will proceed to sell the above described premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the east front door of the court house in the city of Butler, county of Bates and state of Missouri, on

Friday August 20, 1897, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purposes of satisfying said debt, interest and costs.

J. C. ALLEN
Trustee.